

chief heart surgeon at the Medical University of South Carolina. Dr. Crawford grew up in rural South Carolina and still enjoys the simple life, but his sophisticated approach to work is on par with any big-city surgeon. He has done a tremendous job of bolstering the medical community's perception of MUSC during his more than 20 years on staff, by building a world-class team of physicians and nurses and by fostering excellence in his students. I ask that Clay Barbour's profile of Dr. Crawford, which appeared in *The Post and Courier* newspaper follows:

SURGEON STRIVES TOWARD GOAL FOR
PROGRAM

(By Clay Barbour)

In August 1995, former New York City Mayor David Dinkins experienced severe chest pains and dizziness while on vacation in Hilton Head.

When it was confirmed that the 68-year-old Dinkins needed triple bypass surgery, there were discussions over where he should receive treatment.

New York, after all, offered a plethora of world-class physicians.

But after consulting physicians back home, Dinkins' wife decided to place her husband's heart in the very capable hands of Dr. Fred Crawford, MUSC's chief heart surgeon.

Crawford says despite Dinkins' high-profile status, his care was the same as the other 800 heart procedures performed at the Medical University of South Carolina that year.

But in truth, Dinkins' decision to trust MUSC in such an important matter differed from the others in one key aspect.

It was tangible proof of MUSC's standing in the medical community and validation for Crawford and his heart surgery program.

When Crawford took over as MUSC's chief cardiothoracic surgeon in 1979, he had one goal—to turn the oft-overlooked program into a major force in medicine.

"We were losing too many people to hospitals out of state, and I wanted that to stop," he says. "I wanted this program to carry the weight of other high-profile programs in the country."

But changing perceptions was easier said than done. And even Crawford admits his goal was the naive dream of a young, idealistic surgeon.

But as the Dinkins' choice to stay in-state proves, with persistence, high standards and skilled personnel, even perceptions can change.

COUNTRY BOY

As Crawford climbs atop the tractor, garbed in flannel and denim, the 58-year-old doctor looks out of place.

Yet it is here, on his farm amid the corn and sorghum that MUSC's head of surgery is most at home.

Crawford was raised here, in the community of Providence, not far from where his 400-acre farm now sits. He met his wife of 35 years, Mary Jane, here. And his mother still lives nearby.

He bought the land 12 years ago, right after Hurricane Hugo battered the state. And though he lives in Mount Pleasant, this rustic getaway serves as a weekend retreat, where he can leave the stress of surgery behind and return to a simpler time.

Crawford was born in 1942 to a pair of educators. His father was the principal at the local high school. His mother was the principal at the local elementary.

So he knows where he developed a fondness for academics and teaching. But he's not exactly sure what originally led him to medicine.

He remembers being impressed by an uncle who practiced medicine. And he always admired the family doctor.

In 1960, Crawford applied to, and was accepted at, Duke University in Durham, N.C. "And for a country boy in South Carolina, Duke was about as far out as you could get," he says. "I doubt I'd even heard of any Ivy League schools at the time."

What started in 1960 was Crawford's 16-year relationship with Duke.

During his freshman year, Crawford met the man who would become his lifelong mentor, Dr. Will Sealy, a respected heart surgeon and educator at Duke, had a profound influence on Crawford.

"One week after I met him, I knew I wanted to be a surgeon," Crawford says. "After two weeks, I knew I wanted to be a heart surgeon. And after three weeks, I knew I wanted to be an academic heart surgeon."

Crawford finished three years undergraduate work at Duke and was then accepted to the university's prestigious medical school. After finishing medical school, he began a seven-year surgical residency at the university.

But the world would intrude on his education.

VIETNAM

"I think all surgeons, if they're honest with themselves, wonder at some point if they have the hands to do the job," Crawford says.

Any questions Crawford harbored about his ability were answered between 1969 and 1971—the years he spent in Vietnam.

After finishing two years of his residency, Crawford was called to duty in the Army. He arrived at the 24th Evacuation Hospital in Long Binh in 1970. Day in and day out, the young, inexperienced Crawford operated on wounded soldiers. Immersed in work, Crawford soon forgot his doubts and concentrated on his patients.

"I knew after that experience that I had what it took to do the job," he says.

In 1971, Crawford returned to Duke and completed the last five years of his residency. Finishing in 1976, he accepted a position as chief of cardiac surgery at the University of Mississippi.

"Which tells you more about the state of that program at the time than it does about how good I was," he says.

Crawford stayed in Mississippi for three years. Then on a fishing trip to South Carolina in 1978, he met former South Carolina Gov. James Edwards and fate stepped in.

"I was impressed with him," Edwards says. "He was an extremely well-trained South Carolina boy. A very together and prepared person."

Edwards asked Crawford when he was coming home. It wasn't the first time Crawford had considered returning to the Palmetto State, but this time something clicked.

And as luck would have it, the position for MUSC's head of cardiothoracic surgery opened up soon after the fishing trip. Crawford decided he'd make a run at it.

Edwards, an oral surgeon by training, heard that Crawford was not receiving the consideration due his reputation in the industry. So he stepped in.

"I checked up on him before going to bat for him," Edwards says.

"I was told he had two of the finest hands a surgeon could have, and his decision-making skills were second to none."

It wasn't long before Edwards reaped the benefits of his decision to back Crawford. In 1983, the former governor accepted a position as MUSC's president.

HOME AGAIN, HOME AGAIN

In 1979, Crawford accepted the MUSC job and moved home to South Carolina with the

dream of turning MUSC into a world-class heart surgery program.

He knew he had to fight public perception to make his dream come true. But to do that, he needed a plan. He started by recruiting world-class physicians and building a team of talented professionals around them.

"You can't have a world-class heart surgery program without world-class nurses, and world-class anesthesiologists," he says. "It takes everybody to make it work."

He then had to lobby for upgraded facilities, a part of the plan he's still working on.

"We're operating in a building that's 55 years old," he says. "In the very near future we're going to have to do something about that."

Crawford says that while he has worked hard on making a name for MUSC's heart surgery program, he has never forgotten that he is also an educator. And that's the part of the job he loves best.

"There is just something about knowing that you've played a part in turning a young student into a great surgeon," he says. "And as they go out and succeed in the profession, they take a little of you with them."

But just because he loves working with students doesn't mean he's easy on them. "Fred has very high expectations for residents and faculty, and he lets us know when we don't live up to them," says Dr. Robert Sade, MUSC's director of Human Values and Healthcare, a medical ethics and health policy think tank.

Sade has worked with Crawford for close to 22 years, and says the diminutive surgeon can be gruff in a professional environment.

"But he's a great guy, with a sharp sense of humor," he says. "It's just that surgery is serious work, and Fred takes it very seriously. But without a doubt, he is probably one of the most intelligent and well-organized physicians I've ever worked with."

It's an opinion shared by many in the surgical community. Crawford is the chairman of the American Board of Thoracic Surgery and is the president-elect of the American Association of Thoracic Surgeons, the most prestigious group of its kind in the world.

"That was an honor that really blew me away," Crawford says.

At 58, Crawford has years left in his hands, and a job that's not quite finished. He intends to continue toward his goal with the same drive that led him to where he is now.

"A year ago I was diagnosed with colon cancer," he says. "I'm better now, but that scare made me aware of how short our time here is. I didn't waste a lot of time before. I don't waste any now."●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN CLEMSON
DUCKWORTH, SR.

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend, John Clemson Duckworth, of Tuscaloosa, AL. Clemson Duckworth died this past Tuesday, July 24th, at the age of 94.

Clemson was born in Tuscaloosa in 1907 and attended the University of Alabama. He joined the National Guard at the age of 18 and served as his unit's commander when they were activated in 1940 for World War II. Clemson served in several areas of the Pacific. He rose to the rank of full colonel, earned a Bronze Star and the Legion of Merit.

He returned to Tuscaloosa after World War II to his job as a loan officer at First Federal Savings and Loan. He eventually became President and

Chairman of the bank, as well as Chief Executive Officer before he retired in 1979 after 50 years of service. During his years of leadership at First Federal Savings and Loan, he encouraged home ownership among the city's residents and guided Tuscaloosa in the city's long-term planning. He served as the first head of the city planning commission.

In his church, First United Methodist, Clemson served as Chairman of the Administrative Board and President of the Board of Trustees. He served on several committees of the North Alabama Conference of the United Methodist Church.

At the University of Alabama, he served as an adjunct professor, teaching economics and insurance. He was active in a number of philanthropic and social organizations on campus.

Clemson Duckworth definitely left a mark on the Tuscaloosa community. In addition to his service to the City Planning Commission, he was also active in the city's Rotary Club. He was a member of the Druid City Hospital Foundation Board and played an active role in many of its fund raising projects. He served as Chairman and President of the Community Chest Drive, President of the Chamber of Commerce of West Alabama and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Director and Treasurer of the Building Fund of YMCA. For his lifetime of service to his country and community, Clemson Duckworth was honored as Tuscaloosa's Citizen of the Year.

Clemson also found time to raise a family. He and his wife Susie raised a daughter, Virginia Duckworth Cade; and two sons, John Clemson Duckworth, Jr. and Joe Brown Duckworth. They were also blessed with seven grandchildren and 14 great grandchildren.

Clemson Duckworth was a good friend, a patriarch of the Tuscaloosa community, a decorated veteran of World War II, and a much-beloved family man. He will be greatly missed by many.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 38

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 2001, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of the national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to United States interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing, unusual, and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure on the Government of Iraq.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 31, 2001.

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE IRAQI EMERGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 39

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 2001, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency

has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to United States interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing, unusual, and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure on the Government of Iraq.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 31, 2001.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 12:27 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 1954. An act to extend the authorities of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 until 2006, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

At 3:34 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 100. An act to establish and expand programs relating to science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1499. An act to amend the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 to permit individuals who graduated from a secondary school prior to 1998 and individuals who enroll in an institution of higher education more than 3 years after graduating from a secondary school to participate in the tuition assistance programs under such Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1858. An act to make improvements in mathematics and science education, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2456. An act to provide that Federal employees may retain for personal use promotional items received as a result of travel taken in the course of employment.

H.R. 2540. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to make various improvements to veterans benefits programs under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2603. An act to implement the agreement establishing a United States-Jordan free trade area.

H.R. 2620. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2647. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 190. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National